Transit Oriented
Development
Right Sizing
TODs
&
Travel

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TOD Parking Puzzle



The TOD Parking Puzzle

- TODs behave differently, yet
 - No definitive industry TOD parking ratios exist
 - Lenders tend to require conventional ratios in TODs
 - Developers tend to build TODs w/ conventional ratios

Changing parking key to TOD benefits being fully realized

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TODs create less traffic

- TOD residents are:
 - Twice as likely not to own a car as US Households
 - 5 times more likely to commute by transit than others in region
- Self-selection:
 - Responsible for up to 40% of TOD ridership bonus





TOD Parking Research



TCRP Report 128

Detailed look at 17 built TODs

All multi-family residential

Four US Metro areas

- Washington, DC
- Philadelphia / NJ
- San Francisco
- Portland
- Measured actual performance
 - Trips compared to ITE



http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/tcrp/tcrp_rpt_128.pdf

Disconnect with ITE guidance



- Suburban bias w/ existing parking standards
 - Assumes everyone drives
 - Based on limited observations from Florida
- Overstates TOD trip generation
 - A result is higher development fees
 - 24 hr based rates 50% high
- Parking likely overstated by same amount

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TOD housing generates 50% less traffic than conventional housing

ITE Trip Manual 6.67 trips per unit

Detailed counts of 17 residential TODs 3.55 trips per unit



Testing the implications



Testing the implications

- 8 acre theoretical site
- Four TOD-housing building products

 - Garden AptsTownhomes

 - "Texas Donut"- 6-story Mid-rise
- Test two parking ratios
 - 2.2 spaces per unit
 - 1.1 spaces per unit
 - Both transit friendly







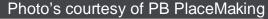


Garden Apartment



- Density: 24 to 32 units per acre
- Height 2 to 3 stories
- Surface parking







Townhome



- Density: 36 to 48 units per acre
- Height: 2 to 3 stories
- Surface parking





Texas Donut



- Density: 90 to 120 units per acre
- Height: 4 to 5 stories
- Residential wrapped around structured parking

Photo's courtesy of DART





6 Story mid-rise



- Density: 100 to 120 units per acre
- Height: 6 stories
- Freestanding parking structure





Mission Bay, San Francisco, California

Garden Apts

Townhomes



Lower ratio

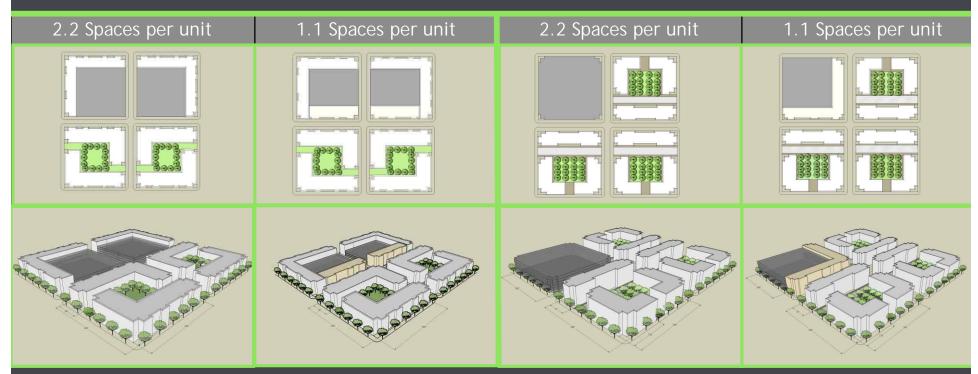
- + 33% in Density
- + 60 units
- \$98,000 parking saving
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Lower ratio

- + 33% in Density
- + 96 units
- \$736,000 parking saving

"Texas Donut"

Mid-Rise Apts



Lower ratio

- + 20% in Density
- + 162 units
- \$5.3m parking saving
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Lower ratio

- + 20% in Density
- + 225 units
- \$12m parking saving

Implications





Case Study Implications

Going from 2.2 to 1.1:

- 20 to 33% higher residential density
- More units + lower parking costs (5 to 36% lower costs)
- Higher transit ridership
- More opportunity
 - Higher developer profits
 - Greater housing affordability
 - More projects financially feasible



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Right Sizing TOD Parking

- New standards to reflect TOD should result in:
 - -Developers paying lower fees and exactions
 - Diminished need to expand roads
 - -Transit agencies realizing increased ridership
 - -The public paying less for TOD housing
 - -20 to 33% increase in TOD density





The city is changing.

And

we must change

how we plan for

the future of cities.

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